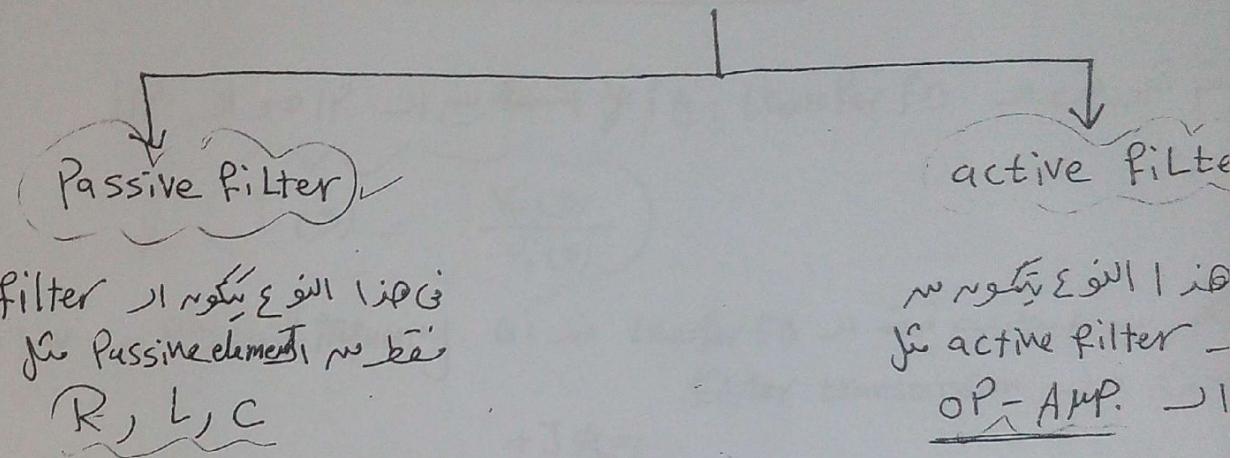


active filter.

ايجزد سوف نقوم بدراسة انواع filters وازلة سوف
سوف على تفاصيل كثيرة "الـ" او filter ونذكر في البداية ديننا تقوم
بصرف على انواع او filter : يوم نوعي كالتالي



filter ايجزد النوع يكون او
for passive elements فقط من

R, L, C

ايجزد النوع يكون او
for active filter

OP-Amp. ايجزد

Example:- Passive "Lc" filter

- it is used for high frequency
- but at Low frequency it required
inductor are large, bulky
so we used "Rc" filter
- or $A_v = 1$ for inductor less filter.

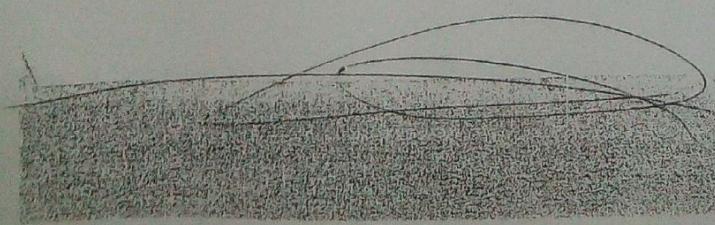
- Example

Rc active filter
لبيانات ايجزد
use RC filter

filter. & transfer fn ايجزد اقدم سوف نقوم بالعرض ايجزد

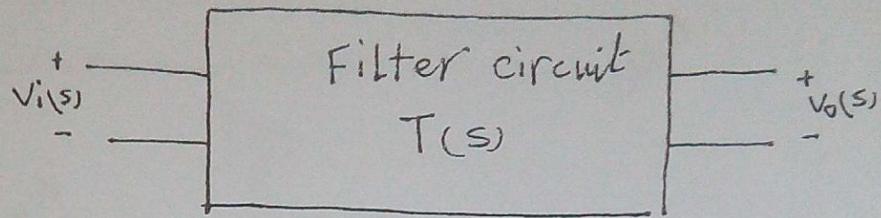
Pass band
Stop band

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{1 + s^2 R^2 C^2}$$



⇒ Filter transmission, types, specification :-

General symbol:-



تم تعریف اد IP transfer fn و اد IP النسبی بین اد IP و اد IP

$$T(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)}$$

$s = \gamma w$ = Physical frequency (if no transfer from ω_0 due to noise or filter transmission \rightarrow now)

$$T(jw) = |T(jw)| e^{+j\phi}$$

ـ القائمة بالأسفل filter transmission ناتج خط اوت ونزن له amplitude او اوت filter يقمع سعى الدخل زور تغير الطيف
ـ phase phase بالدخل. طبقاً لـ filter transmission ونزن لها بضم phase او filter او filter او filter بالدخل.

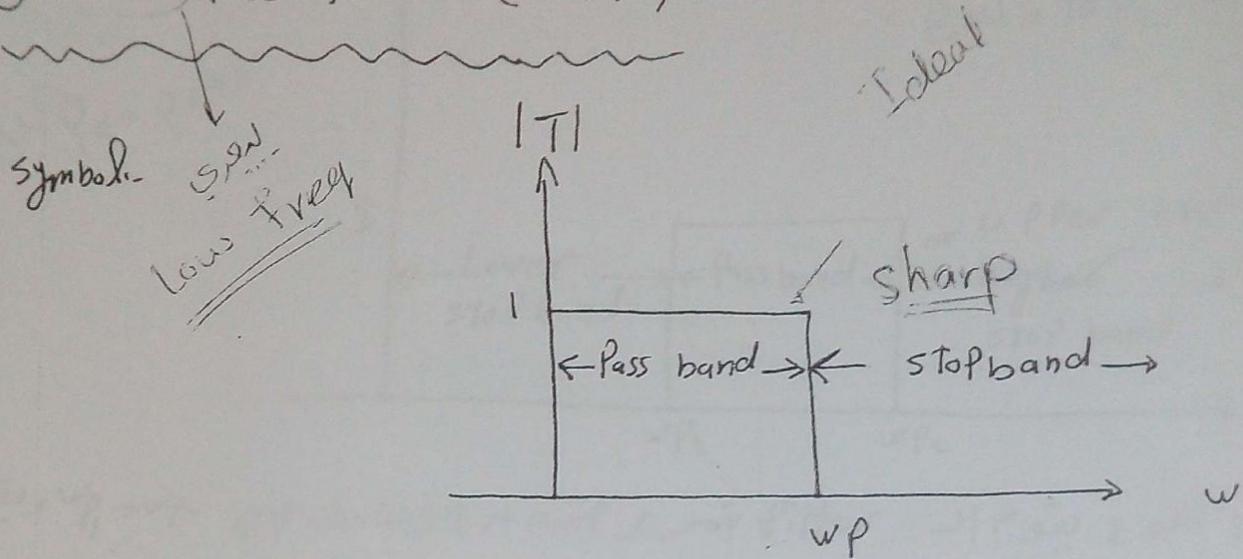
— OIP → netz

$$|V_o(j\omega)| = |T(j\omega)| \cdot |V_i(j\omega)|$$

filter \Leftrightarrow bandpass filter \Leftrightarrow frequency-selective filter \Leftrightarrow selective filter

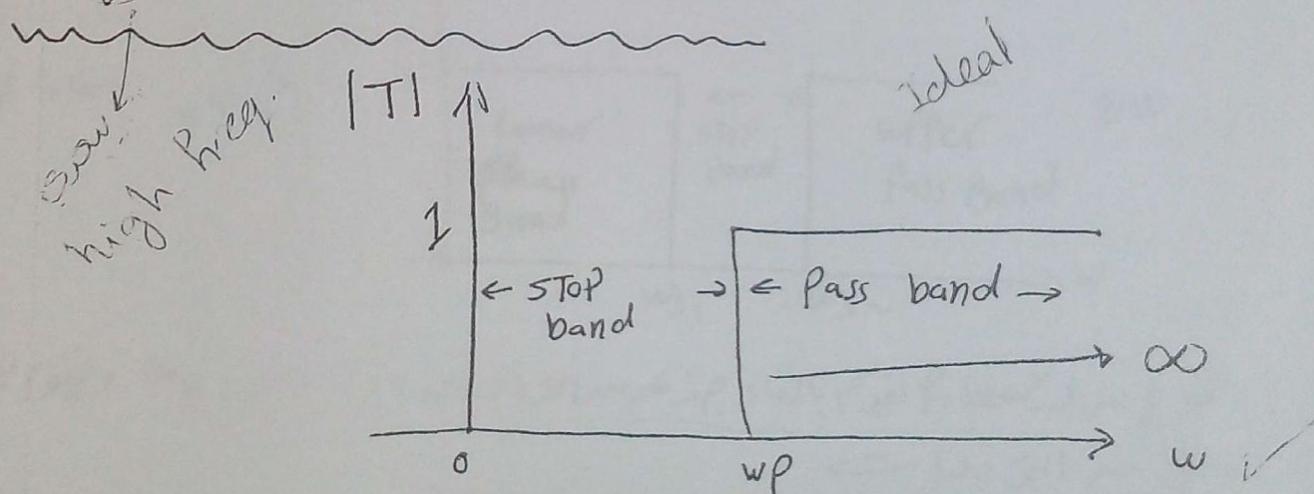
نقطة انتقال filter ω_c هي حد هذا الـ stop-band.

① Low Pass filter:- (LPF).



لقد اتى تردد ٦ متر لغاد | المفعع يعمد ان filter ينحصر في المركبات بـ $\omega_p \rightarrow 0$ ويعود

② high pass filter :- (HPF)

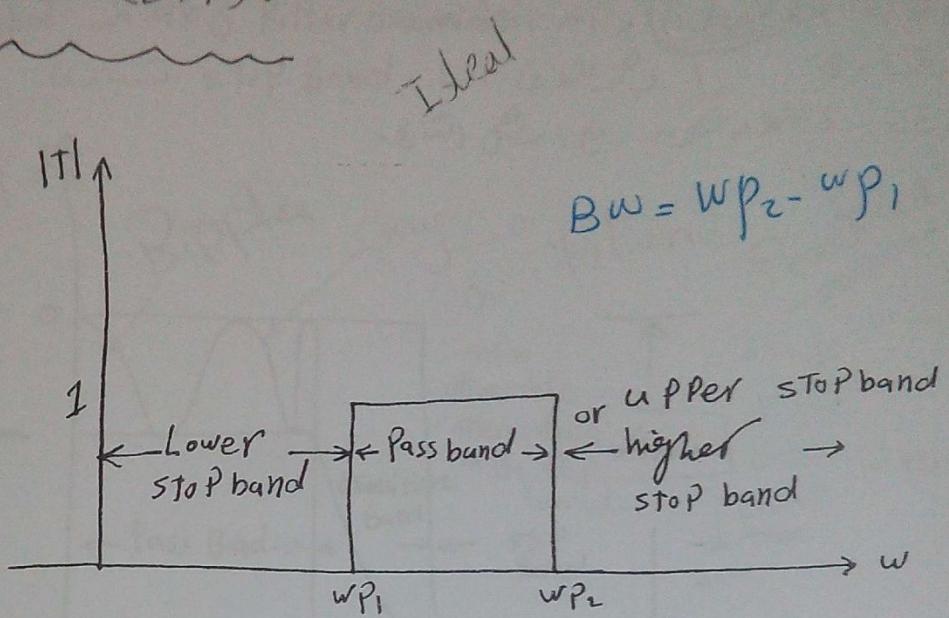


فـنـ اسـفـعـ يـقـومـ بـلـفـادـ الـتـرـكـاـسـ الـمـوـجـوـدـ بـيـنـ ٥ـ وـ ١٠ـ كـمـ جـنـوـبـ

③ Band Pass filter (B.P.F).

symbol-

$w_p \leftarrow \text{pass}$

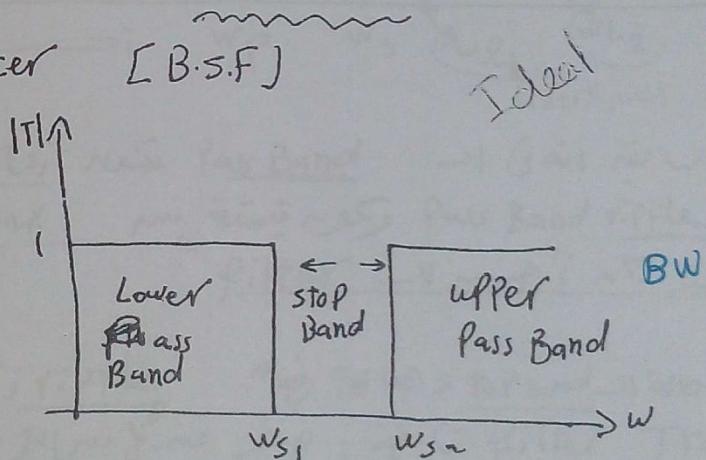


$$B\omega = w_p - w_{p_1}$$

في هذا النوع يقوم الـ filter بـ $w_p \rightarrow w_p$ مع $w \in [w_{p_1}, w_{p_2}]$..

④ Band stop filter [B.S.F.]

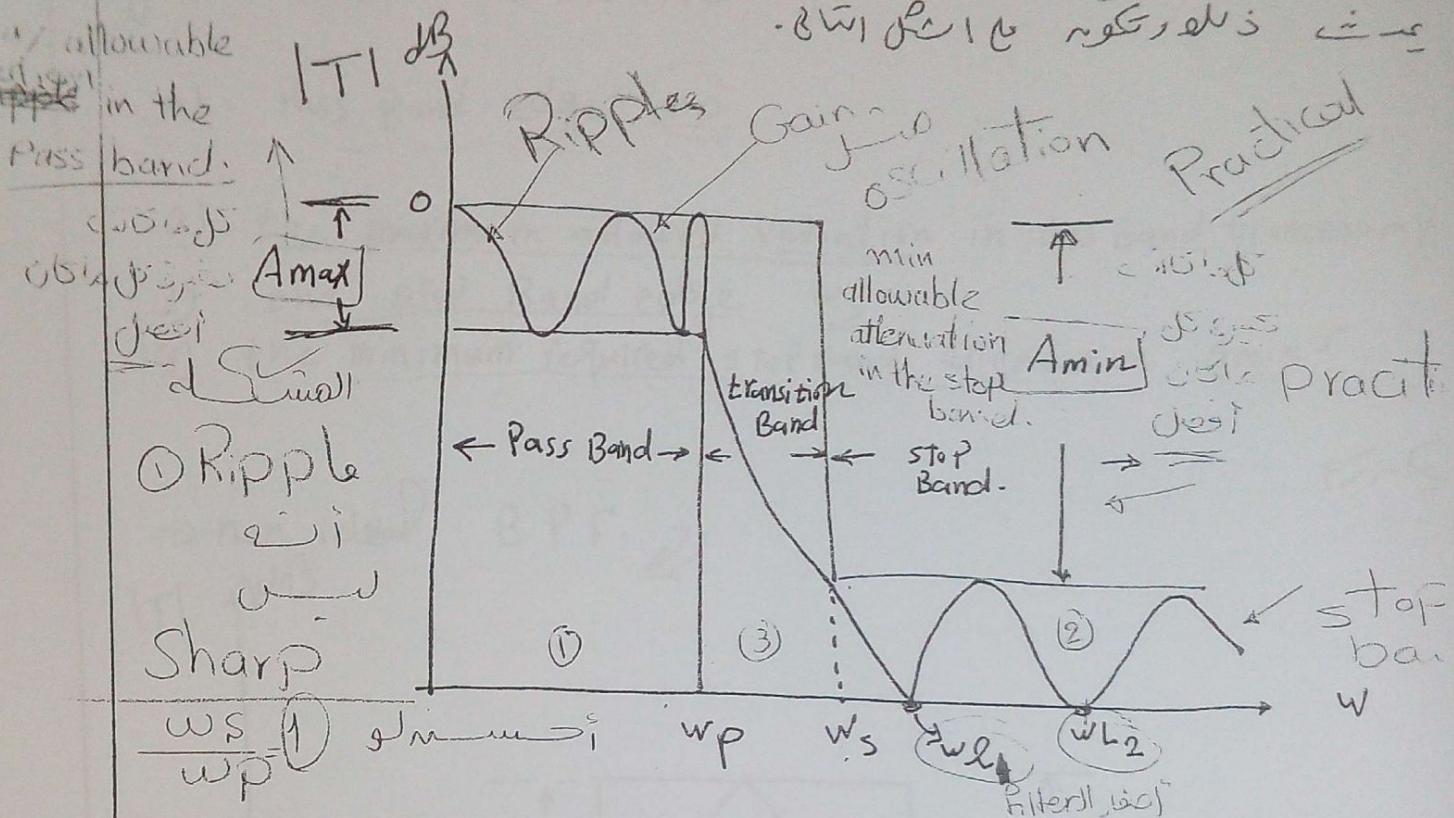
$w \leftarrow \text{stop}$



في هذا النوع يقوم الـ filter بـ $w \in [w_{s_1}, w_{s_2}]$..

- $w \in [w_1, w_2]$..

مهمة دلالة تكون على اثنين من المعايير



نحوی، Pass Band \rightarrow Gain \approx Filter
cut off, $0 \rightarrow A_{max}$ Pass Band ripples \rightarrow filter Amplitude A_{max}

نیکلیپسینگ، ripple \rightarrow نیکلیپس top band را پردازند
 $w_1, w_2 \rightarrow$ نیکلیپس \rightarrow if C-filter Transmission
Zero's filter \rightarrow این فیلتر را بفرار آن می‌برند
 band
 Transition \rightarrow این فیلتر را بفرار آن می‌برند
 و این فیلتر را بفرار آن می‌برند
 فیلتری که از sharp و non-ideal selectivity factor دارد.
 قدرتی را در فیلتر

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{selectivity factor}} = \frac{w_s}{w_p} \quad (1)$$

(Ideal) ~~is~~ sharp ~~is~~ not ~~is~~

join n't implied c'nt w.

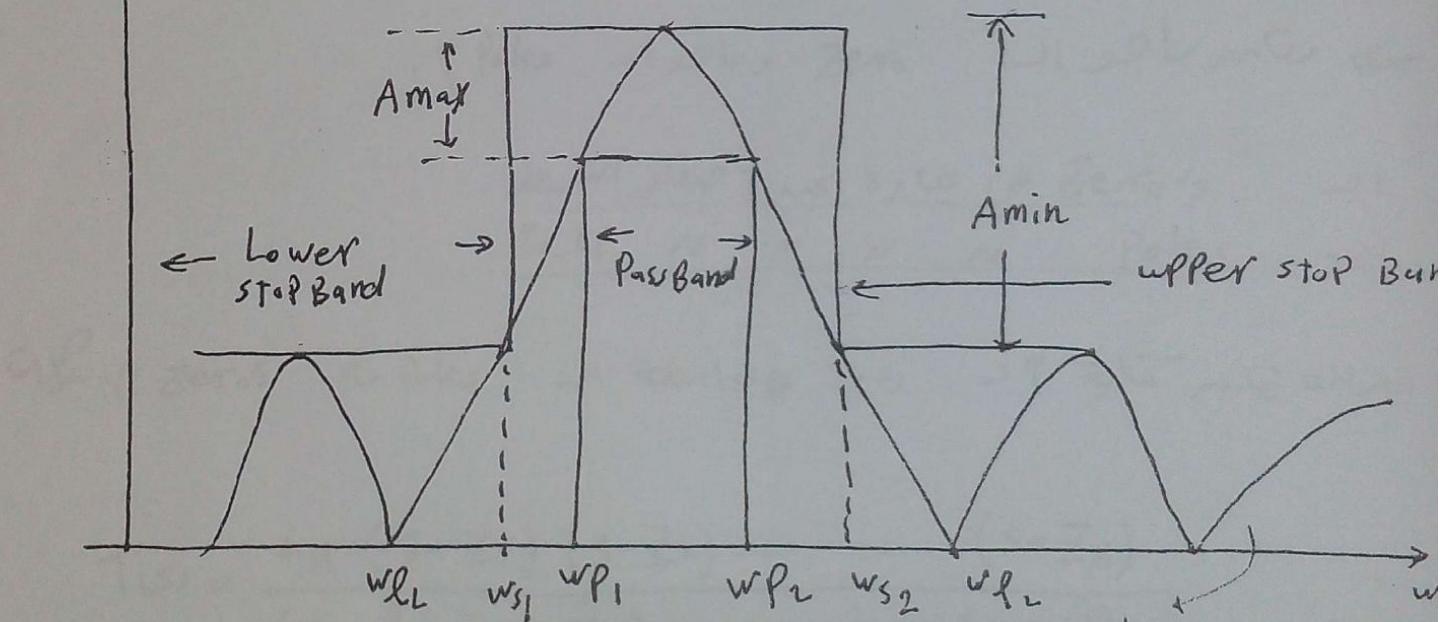
any filter can be specified by.

a) Pass Band edge w_p

- 2) the maximum allowed variation in Pass Band transmission
- 3) the stop Band edge w_s
- 4) the minimum required stop Band attenuation A_{min} .

\Rightarrow non ideal BPF.

Filter



stopband
is $w \neq 0$ is w

3

The Filter Transfer Function

Pdss

Zero

النهاية أو الماء في filter و Transfer function

$$T(s) = \frac{a_M s^M + a_{M-1} s^{M-1} + \dots + a_0}{s^N + b_{M-1} s^{M-1} + \dots + b_0}$$

new rows & **stable** ← filter \rightarrow $\text{new } G, R \leftarrow$

Domine Nomo اکرمہ اسرائیل تھے فی الپس Poles - ۱ exp. - ۱

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \forall m > n, a_m = 0$

\Rightarrow Poles را چهار، Zero را چهار می‌نگیریم

• All steps 1 past 6 uses of zero's

• Real n n n n Poles \rightarrow

وينزلون على ساقیه ای تر $T(s)$ بعدها مکانیکاً میزد.

$$T(s) = \frac{a_0 (s - z_1)(s - z_2) \dots (s - z_M)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \dots (s - p_N)}$$

Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_M : Transfer fn zero's

$P_1, P_2 \dots P_n$: the poles, or natural modes.

Poles \Rightarrow previous & complex \Leftarrow Poles up, if it's particular discrete
or connected roots \Rightarrow

Ex if $P_1 = \frac{(s + jw)}{-3 + 4j}$
 so there is another poles $P_2 = -3 - 4j$ connected.

If you consider ω_1 and GLP.F \rightarrow $T(s) \rightarrow$ if it is true
 is P_0 , 3 zero's \Rightarrow discrete

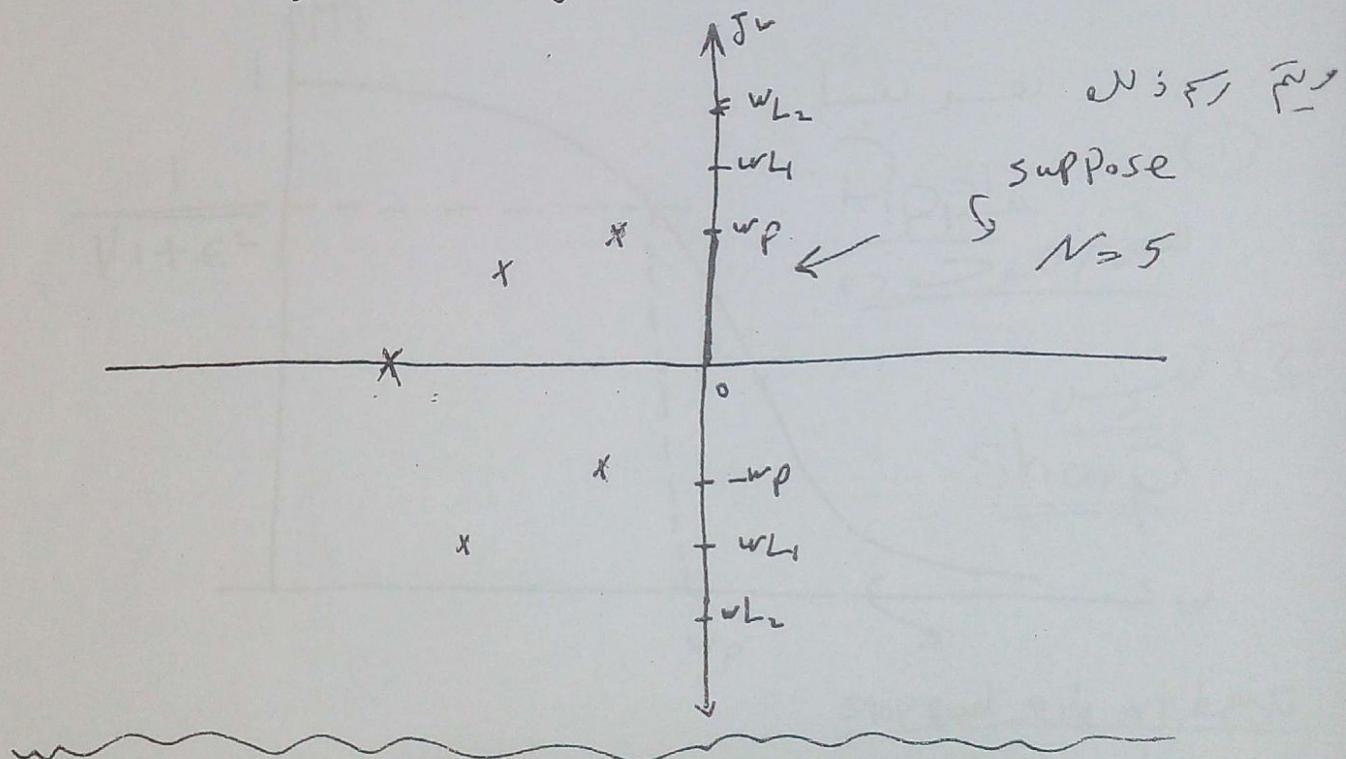
$$1 - w_p$$

$$2 - s = -j\omega L_1$$

$$3 - s = -j\omega L_2$$

$$4 - s = +j\omega L_1$$

$$5 - s = +j\omega L_2 \Rightarrow \text{connected}$$



$\therefore j\omega L_1, j\omega L_2 \in T(s)$ best \Rightarrow particular

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1}{s^n + b_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + b_0}$$

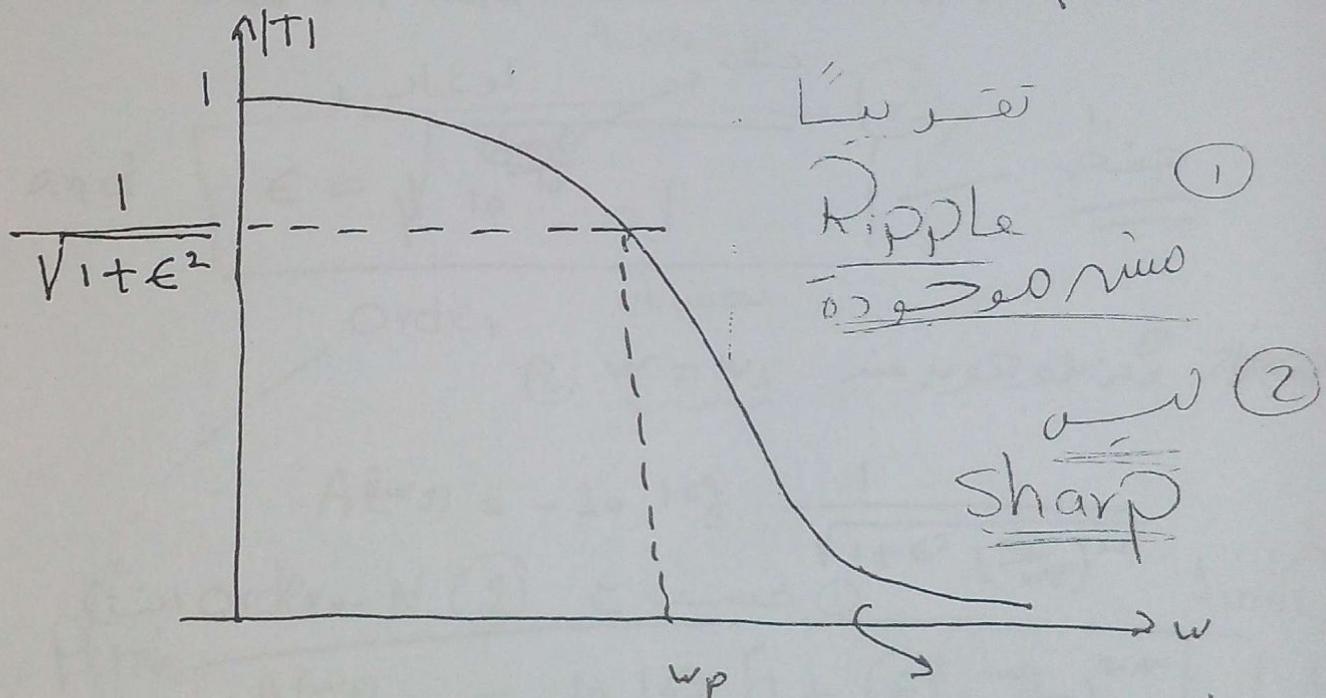
filter ای پولز فیلتر و لذله دیپلی این پلز هایی را دارند $T(s)$ \rightarrow مخفف
 \rightarrow all Poles filter \rightarrow

LP filter \rightarrow نویانه برای نفع می خورد اگر قدرم می خواهد

- 1) Butter worth filter
- 2) Cheby Shev "

① Butter worth filter \rightarrow all pole filter

3) $T(s)$ انتقالی \rightarrow filter \leftarrow مخفف انفع می خودد



stop band \rightarrow ripples

ripple \rightarrow ripples

که از این دست داشته باشیم ∞ \rightarrow اگر داشتیم Zero's \rightarrow بدانیم این دست داشته باشیم
all Pole filter \rightarrow Poles

zeros \leftarrow stop band \rightarrow ripples

Poles \leftarrow pass band \rightarrow ripples

$10 \log w_p$
 $2\pi \text{ rad/sec}$

$N = 9 \rightarrow 9 \text{ Poles}$
 $T_{SI} \text{ network}$

Butterworth Filter

$$|T(s)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_p}\right)^{2N}}} = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}}$$

order of filter.

when at cutoff Frequency

$$|T(j\omega_p)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2}}$$

R.I.C Circuit Poles

where

in dB Ripple

$$A_{max} = 20 \log \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2} \quad \text{dB}$$

where ϵ : determine the max. variation in Pass Band A

and

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{\frac{A_{max}}{10^{\frac{A_{min}}{10}} - 1}}$$

Order

(2) $w = w_s$ increasing ~~increasing~~

$A(w_s) = -20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{w_s}{\omega_p}\right)^{2N}}}$

in order $\leftarrow N$ (2) ϵ comes (1) A_{min}

$A(w_s) = 10 \log \left[1 + \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{w_s}{\omega_p} \right)^{2N} \right]$

Number
order

minimum \Rightarrow stable filter \rightarrow ω_c

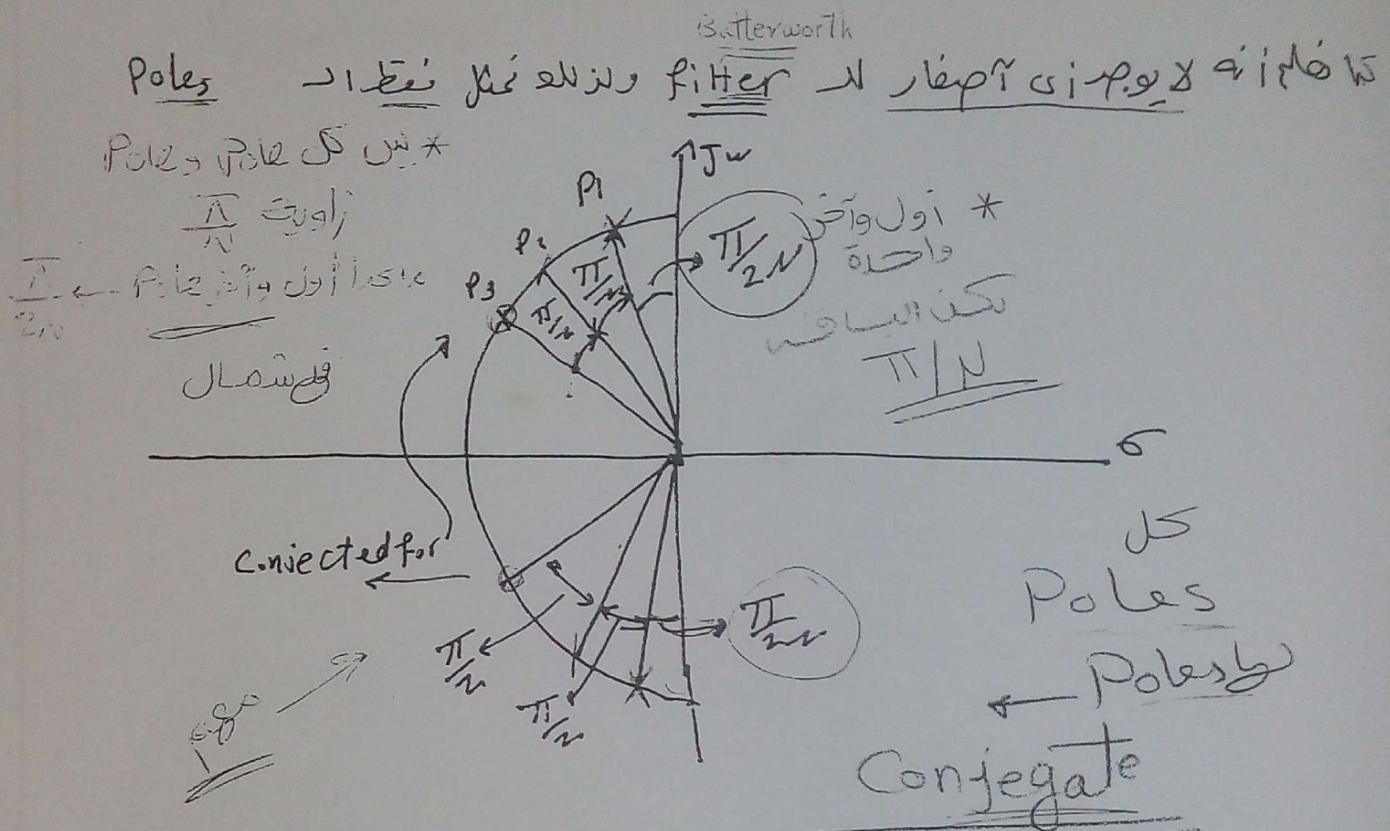
(4) $\Rightarrow A(w_s) \geq A_{min}$

$\frac{N}{\omega_c}$ \rightarrow $\frac{N}{\omega_c} \times$
 multiplication

Poles ω , ω_0
 Butterworth filter N poles ω ω_0 ω_c ω_d ω_b ω_a ω_r ω_s
 $\omega_c = \omega_0 \sqrt{2}$ $\omega_d = \omega_0 \sqrt{3}$ $\omega_b = \omega_0 \sqrt{5}$ $\omega_a = \omega_0 \sqrt{7}$ $\omega_r = \omega_0 \sqrt{11}$ $\omega_s = \omega_0 \sqrt{13}$

Butterworth filter N poles ω ω_0 ω_c ω_d ω_b ω_a ω_r ω_s

Suppose we have N - Poles.



New poles ω_p ω_c ω_d ω_b ω_a ω_r ω_s ω_0 $\omega_0 \sqrt{2}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{3}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{5}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{7}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{11}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{13}$

$$\omega_0 = \omega_p \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

$T(s)$ ω ω_0 $\omega_0 \sqrt{2}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{3}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{5}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{7}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{11}$ $\omega_0 \sqrt{13}$

$$T(s) = \frac{K \omega_0^N}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2) \dots (s-p_N)}$$

$K = \text{dc gain}$
 P_1, P_2 Poles of filter.

-1

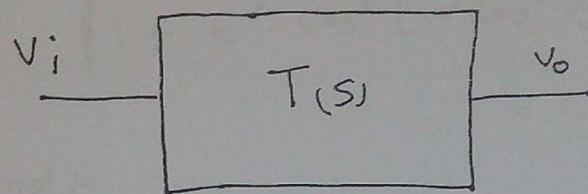
$$f_s \rightarrow \omega_s$$

$$f_p \rightarrow \omega_p$$



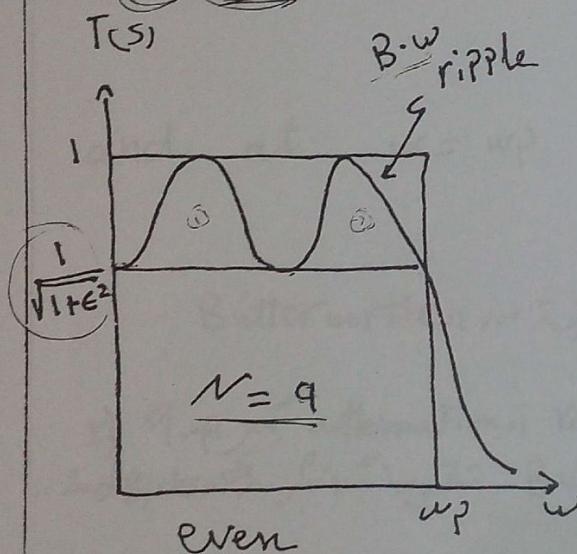
the chebyshev filter

برد صون نقوم بالمعروف في النوع اسني سار نوع بىزار
ويكون اسني $T(s)$ اسلي اسلي butterworth

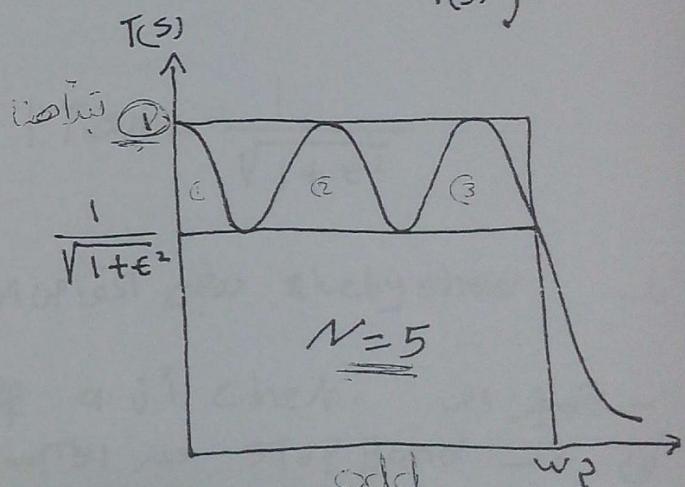


$$T(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i}$$

if n even



if n odd



نلاحظ في المخطط السادس أن Pass Band يوجه خلاف Butterworth حيث في Pass Band توجد ripples وهذا يعني أن order n هو عدد peaks في Pass Band.
وكلما زاد n زاد order وكلما زاد order زاد pass band ripples.
ونلاحظ في المخطط السادس أن maxima even odd min order n عدد n \Rightarrow
نلاحظ في المخطط السادس أن order n عدد n \Rightarrow cheby shev filter

Stop band | حلقہ قطعی اور Pass Band | حلقہ پرmitted

\Rightarrow Pass Band equation:-

$$|T(s)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \cos^2 [n \cos^{-1} \frac{\omega}{\omega_p}]}} \quad \text{for } \omega \leq \omega_p$$

\Rightarrow for Stop Band:-

$$|T(s)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \cosh^2 [n \cosh^{-1} \frac{\omega}{\omega_p}]}}$$

and at $\omega = \omega_p$ $|T(s)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2}}$

Butterworth vs Chebyshev

↑ attenuation, roll off a bit cheb. \rightarrow stop - 2dB/decade \rightarrow Butterworth vs Stop Band \rightarrow in

$|T(s)| \rightarrow$ max \rightarrow min \rightarrow we neglect - order \rightarrow

in $|T(s)| \rightarrow$ filter \rightarrow if \rightarrow

$$w_i = \omega_p \cos \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{2n} \quad i=0, 1, 2, \dots, \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$|T(s)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2}} \quad \text{for } \omega > \omega_p$$

$$\omega_i = \omega_p \cos\left(\frac{2i\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \frac{n}{2}$$

- Butterworth has very sharp transition with

order n there is Bass Band or ripple in the stop band due to poles

دعا نقوم بالتعرف على معادلة العلاقة بين ϵ

$$A_{max} = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2)$$

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{\frac{A_{max}}{10^4} - 1}$$

and at $\omega = \omega_s$

$$A(\omega_s) = 10 \log \left[1 + \epsilon^2 \cosh^2 \left[n \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_s}{\omega_p} \right) \right] \right]$$

ϵ is for n minimum

$$A(\omega_s) \geq A_{min}$$

in which we have poles in stop band

$$P_k = -\omega_p \sin \left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{n} \right] \sinh \left[\frac{1}{n} \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \right]$$

$$+ j \omega_p \cos \left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{n} \right] \cosh \left[\frac{1}{n} \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \right]$$

$T(s)$ دالة انتقال

$$T(s) = \frac{K w_p^n}{\epsilon 2^{n-1} (s-p_1)(s-p_2)\dots(s-p_n)}$$

First order Filters.

هذا الجزء سون نفع بالتعرف على انواع الاراء المختلفة التي تختلف في $T(s)$ ونوع مرصدات الـ LPF, HPF,

the general form for first order filter

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s + a_0}{s + w_0}$$

معيار Polos و zeros, order=1 دالة انتقال بـ $s = -\frac{a_0}{a_1}$ هي صفر و $s = -w_0$ هي ميلز للـ filter (HPF, LPF).

نعلم بالتعرف على انواع الـ $T(s)$ دالة انتقال لـ active filters

لذلك $T(s) = \frac{a_1 s + a_0}{s + w_0}$ دالة انتقال active filters

وكان Cascading دالة انتقال active filters

ـ فی ابتداء الـ ω_0 سوی نعم بالمرف ناولواز امتحان

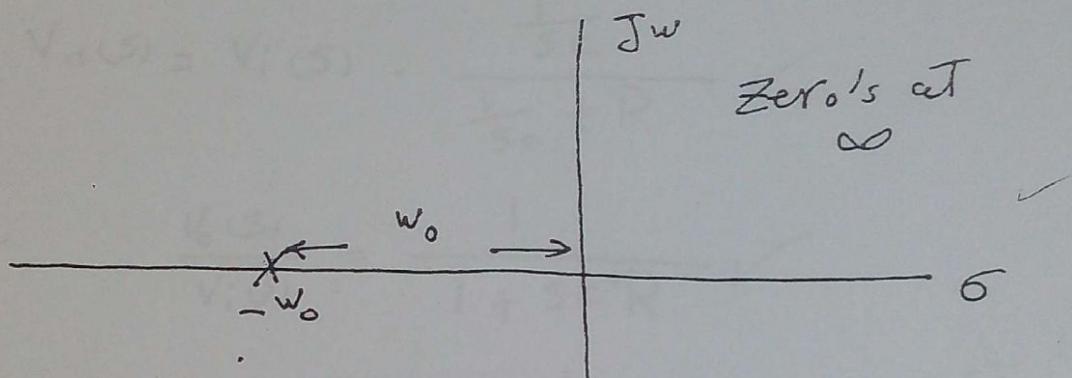
① Low Pass filter

general form

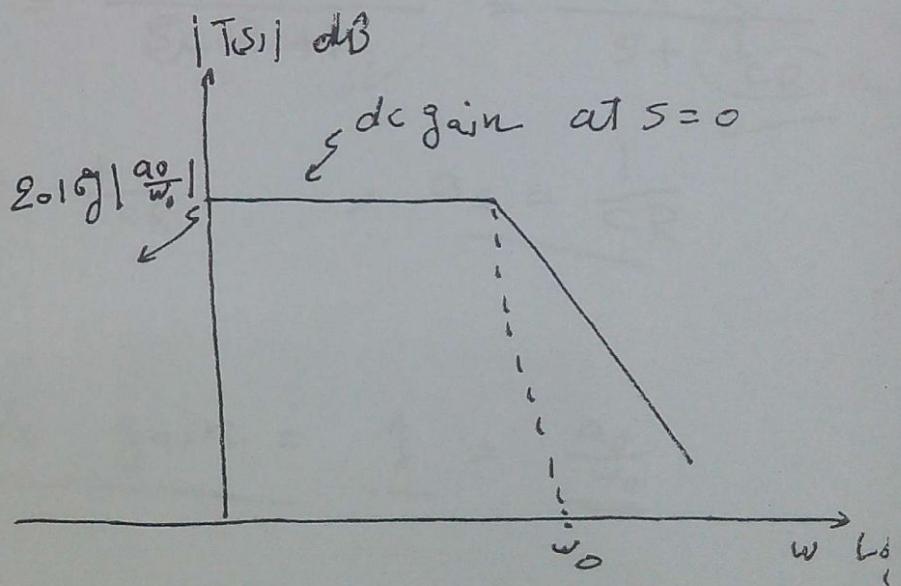
$$T(s) = \frac{a_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

L.P.F

∞ is ω_0 , ω_0 is $s = -\omega_0$ in Poles ∞ is ω_0

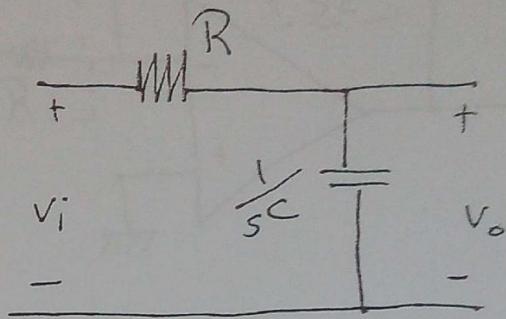


and $T(s)$



Examp 2

a) Passive circuit [filter]



$$V_o(s) = V_i(s) \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{\frac{1}{sC} + R} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + sCR} \quad \checkmark$$

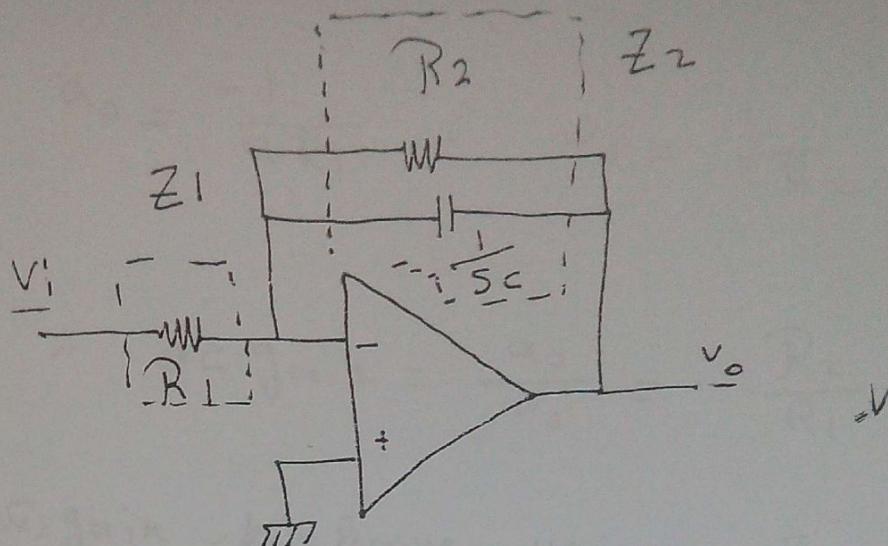
$$\therefore T(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sCR}}{\frac{1}{sCR} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{sCR}}{s + \frac{1}{sCR} w_0}$$

$$\therefore w_0 = \frac{1}{sCR} \quad , \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{CR}$$

Poles ω_0 \leftarrow
جواب موجی می ہے۔

$$\therefore \underline{dc \text{ gain}} = \underline{\underline{1}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{a_0}{w_0}}}$$

for active:-



$$\therefore \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} \quad Z_2 = \frac{1}{SC} // R_2$$

$$Z_1 = R_1$$

$$\therefore T(s) = -\frac{\frac{1}{SC} // R_2}{R_1}$$

$$= -\frac{\frac{1}{SC} \cdot R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{SC}} = -\frac{\frac{R_2}{SC}}{R_1 R_2 + R_1 / SC}$$

$$= -\frac{R_2}{SC R_1 R_2 + R_1}$$

$$= -\frac{R_2}{CR_1 R_2 \left[S + \frac{R_1}{CR_1 R_2} \right]}$$

$$= -\frac{\frac{1}{CR_1}}{S + \frac{1}{CR_2}}$$

$\frac{1}{s + CR_2}$

$$\therefore a_0 = -\frac{1}{CR_1} \quad , \quad w_0 = \frac{1}{CR_2}$$

$$\therefore \text{dc gain} = \frac{a_0}{w_0} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

active 1st order, gain clés Passive میں پہلے کا
 $-R_2/R_1$ کا چھوٹا gain ہے

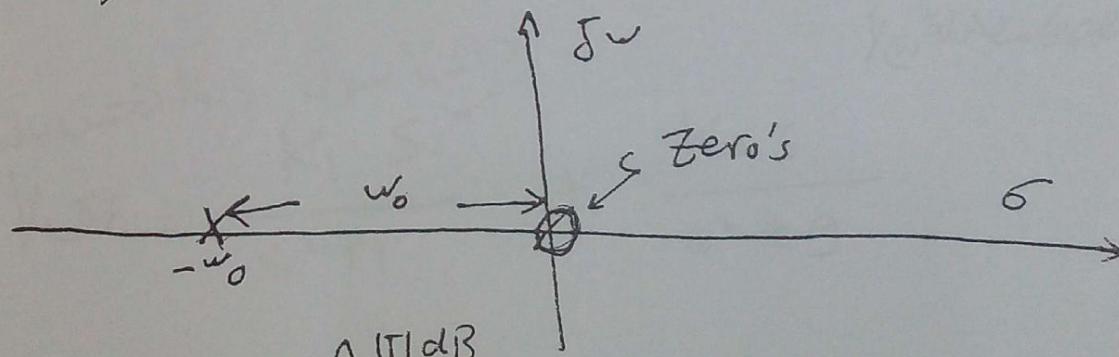
② high Pass filter (H.P.F)

general form

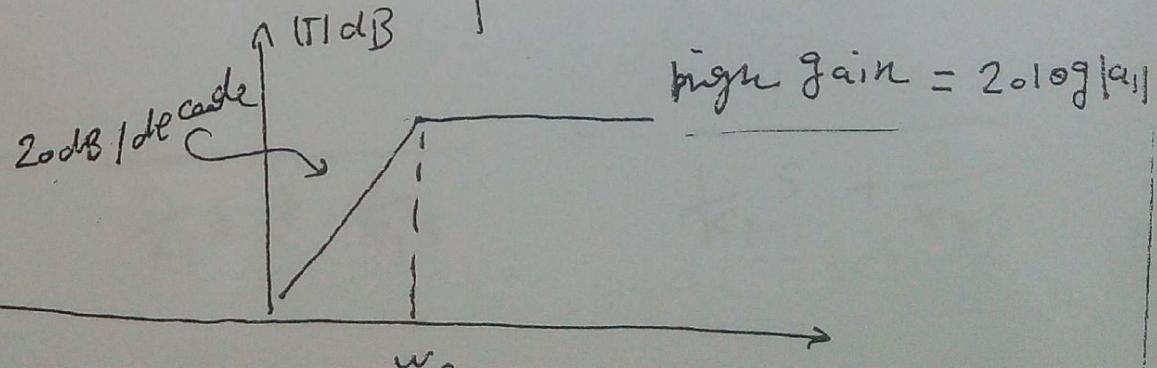
$$T(s) = \frac{a_1(s)}{s + w_0}$$

$$\checkmark s = -w_0 \quad \text{is Poles}$$

$$\checkmark s = 0 \quad \text{Zero's are}$$



and $T(s)$



$$K_1 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -1} (s^2+1) \frac{Y(s)}{s}$$

$$= \lim_{s^2 = -1} (s^2+1) \frac{s(s^2+4)}{s(s+1)(s^2+9)}$$

$$= \lim_{s^2 = -1} \frac{s^2 + 4}{s^2 + 9} = \boxed{\frac{3}{8}}$$

$$K_2 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -9} (s^2+9) \frac{Y(s)}{s}$$

$$= \lim_{s^2 = -9} \frac{s^2 + 4}{s^2 + 1} = \boxed{\frac{5}{8}}$$

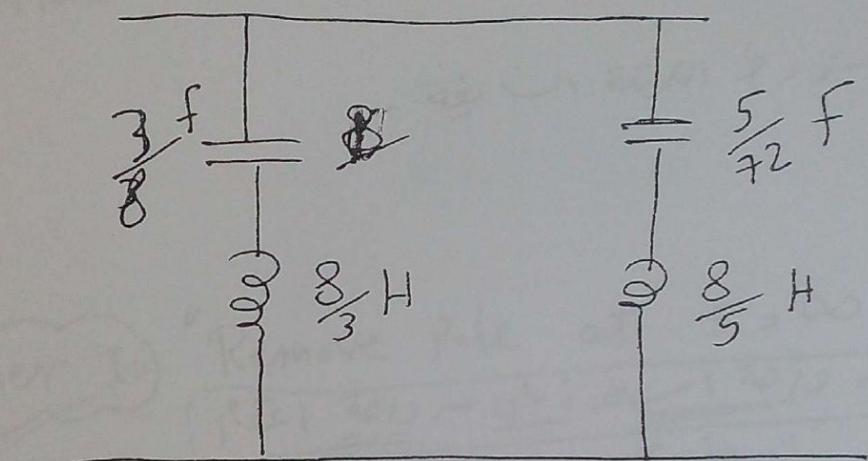
جذور المقامات هي $s = \pm i$

$\therefore Y(s) = \frac{K_1 s}{s^2+1} + \frac{K_2 s}{s^2+9}$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{K_1 s}{s^2+1} + \frac{1}{K_2 s}} + \frac{1}{\frac{K_2 s}{s^2+9} + \frac{9}{K_2 s}}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{8}{3}s + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{8}s}} + \frac{1}{\frac{8}{5}s + \frac{1}{\frac{5}{72}s}}$$

$$Z_1 \quad Y_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{8}{3}s + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{8}s}} \quad Z_2$$



$$Z_1 = \left(\frac{8}{3} \right) s + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{8} \right) s}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{8}{5} s + \frac{1}{\frac{5}{72} s}$$

Couer synthesis of LC Networks

both $Z(s)$ and $Y(s)$ can be realized as LC Network using Couer must be satisfy the previous (3) condition.

Couer I:- "Remove Pole at $s = \infty$ "

Rest poles must have negative real part
Poles < Dwell

\Rightarrow for a given $f \in Z(s)$ or $Y(s)$ to be realized using Couer I, the degree of the denominator must be greater than the numerator

فقط المقام له درجة أعلى من المولى,
وذلك في جميع الأجزاء المعرفة,
أي في جميع الأجزاء المعرفة، المقام له درجة أعلى من المولى

Zeros > Poles

Poles $\rightarrow \infty$

so it has poles at $s = \infty$, so this method aim to remove the pole at infinity by continued fraction expansion

أي في المقام له درجة أعلى من المولى

از این ار Poles موجود نیست.

paper

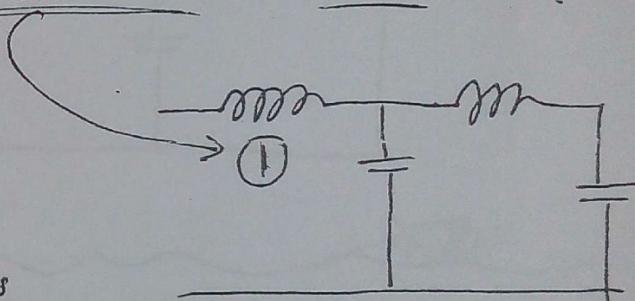
for given $f \in \underline{\mathcal{E}(S)}$

Cauer II Cauer I
c̄s̄ār̄ II c̄s̄ār̄ I

first element

نهاده ایجاد از لقب های تکوہ از عنصر توانی

* if $\underline{z_{\infty}}$ has poles at ∞

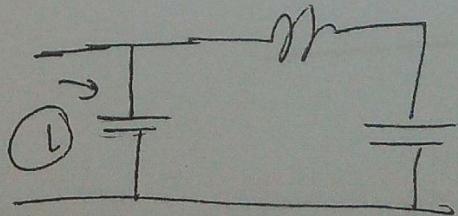


the first element is series

"Conductor)" بلور، زئيت لوجن

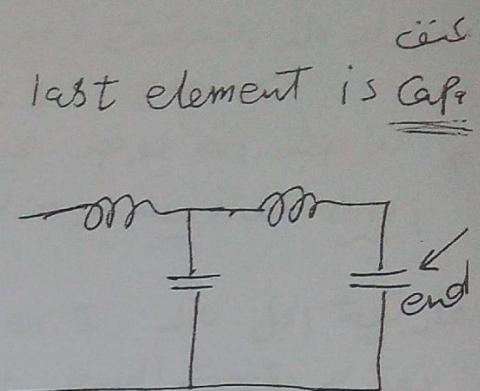
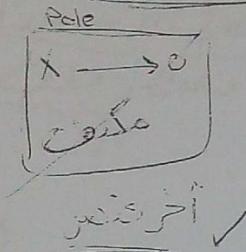
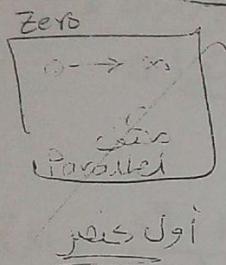
\Rightarrow if Z₀₁ has zero's at ∞ \Rightarrow the first element is parallel "Capacitor"

أَلْهَمَنِيَّةُ وَنَفْذَرُ دَارِسٌ
كَعْبَةَ الْجَاهِيَّةِ

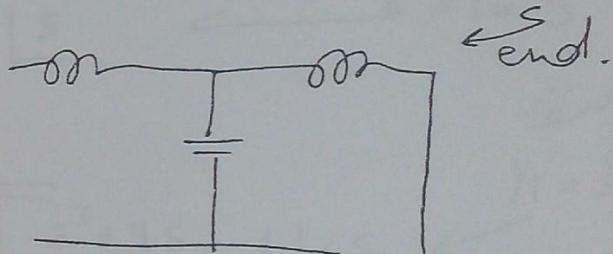
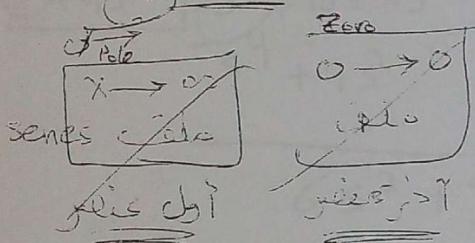


Last element

• if $Z(s)$ has poles at $s=0 \rightarrow$ last element is cap.



• if $Z(s)$ has zero at $s=0 \Rightarrow$ last element is inductor

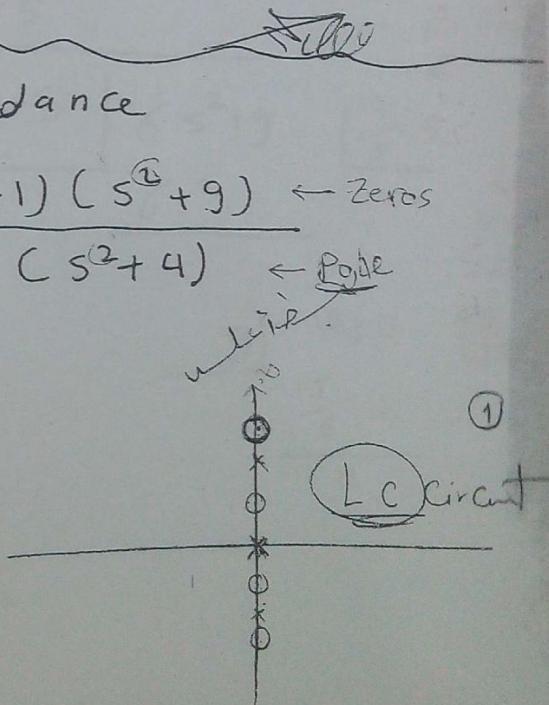


Example :- realized the impedance

$$\checkmark \text{ Poles} < \text{Zeros} \quad Z(s) = \frac{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 9)}{s^2(s^2 + 4)} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \text{Zeros} \\ \leftarrow \text{Pole} \end{matrix}$$

using Cauer I

Solution:-



دلتا بى دى م المحققى م استراتجى اسلوب (الخطى)

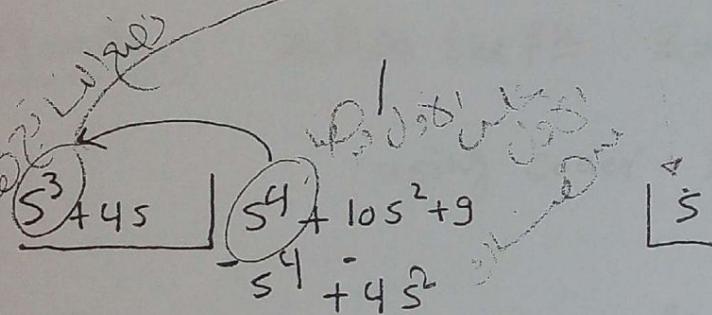
و دلتا بى دى م المحققى م استراتجى اسلوب اعماق .

$$n=4 > m=3 \quad \checkmark$$

نلاحظ انه يعمد على اعداد المذكرة Poles والصفرات Zeroes لذلك نحو الذرة فهي مترتبة على الذرة السابقة.

$$Z(s) = \frac{s^4 + 10s^2 + 9}{s^3 + 4s}$$

مثل تفعيل امثل Cover I لـ نقوم بتحقيق الذرة مع اعماق.



$$z_1 = s$$

ذرة

ذرة

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{6}s$$

ذرة

$$z_2 = \frac{12}{5}s$$

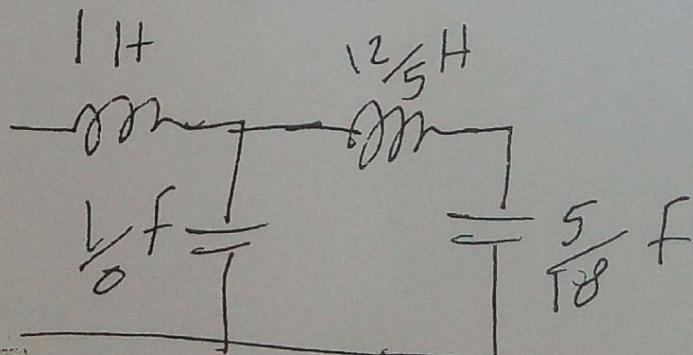
ذرة

ذرة

ذرة

$$y_2 = \frac{5}{18}s$$

Ladder circuit



#

Couer II For Lc Network

or Couer II Remove Pole at the origin "S=0"

و^ليكاد^لكرنا سـ قبل لـن نـقـوم باـجـتـحـام Cover II لـتـعـيـنـاـيـاـ لـأـرـ(ـSـ)ـ لـأـبـدـوـانـهـ وـهـنـاـهـ دـىـ مـفـرـدـةـ فـىـ الـمـفـقـمـ أـرـأـهـ أـنـ يـكـوـنـ هـنـاـكـ Poles عـنـرـ ٥ـ $w = 5$

Example:- Realize the fn $Z(s) = \frac{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)}{s(s^2+4)}$

using Cover II

Solution

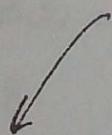
$$Z(s) = \frac{s^4 + 10s^2 + 9}{s^3 + 4s}$$

Cover II $\cup \{p\} = \text{lab}_P(p, \frac{r}{2})$

مُتَوَكِّلٌ مُّعَذِّبٌ مُّهْرِبٌ مُّنْهَمْ

- نحو اللهم واملك ترتیب ردیعی فی نفع

origin = 0 نے Poles ایکس فیٹ پر مکانیزم کا



$$\begin{array}{c} 9s^3 \\ \hline 9 + 10s^2 + s^4 \\ 9 + \frac{9}{4}s^2 \\ \hline \frac{31}{4}s^2 + s^4 \end{array}$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{9}{4s} \right\rfloor$$

$$Z_1 \text{ مكافئ } \rightarrow, \text{ مع} \\ c = \frac{4}{9}$$

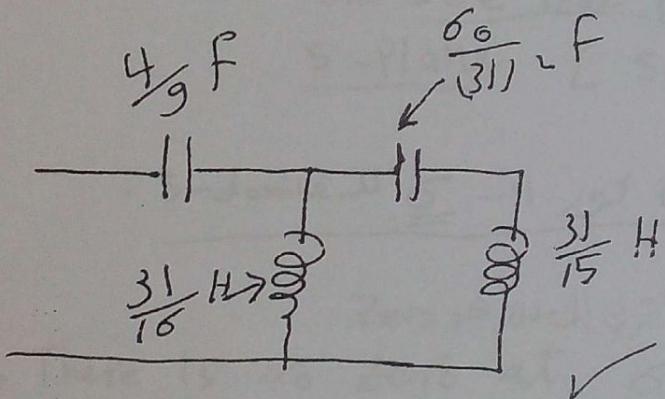
$$\begin{array}{c} 4s^3 \\ \hline 4s + \frac{16}{31}s^3 \\ \hline \frac{16}{31}s \end{array}$$

$$Y_1 \text{ مكافئ } \rightarrow \\ L = \frac{31}{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{15}{31}s^3 \\ \hline \frac{31}{4}s^2 + s^4 \\ \hline \frac{(31)^2}{60s} \end{array}$$

$$Z_2 \text{ مكافئ } \rightarrow \\ c = \frac{60}{(31)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{31}{4}s^2 \\ \hline s^4 \\ \hline \frac{15}{31}s^3 \\ \hline \frac{15}{31}s^3 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$



Example : 2:-

$$Z(s) = \frac{36s^4 + 18s^2 + 1}{36s^4 + 18s^2 + 6s}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{36s^4 + 18s^2 + 1}{s(18s^2 + 6)}$$

$\cancel{18s^2 + 6s}$

\cancel{s}

R C Network synthesis

بعد أن قمنا بالتعرف على تقييم عمل filter لا Design بعد أن قمنا بالتعرف على تقييم عمل filter لا Design نقوم بالعمل بالشكل التالي

\Rightarrow for impedance $f_n \underline{z}(s)$ to be synthesized as RC Network it must have the following properties.

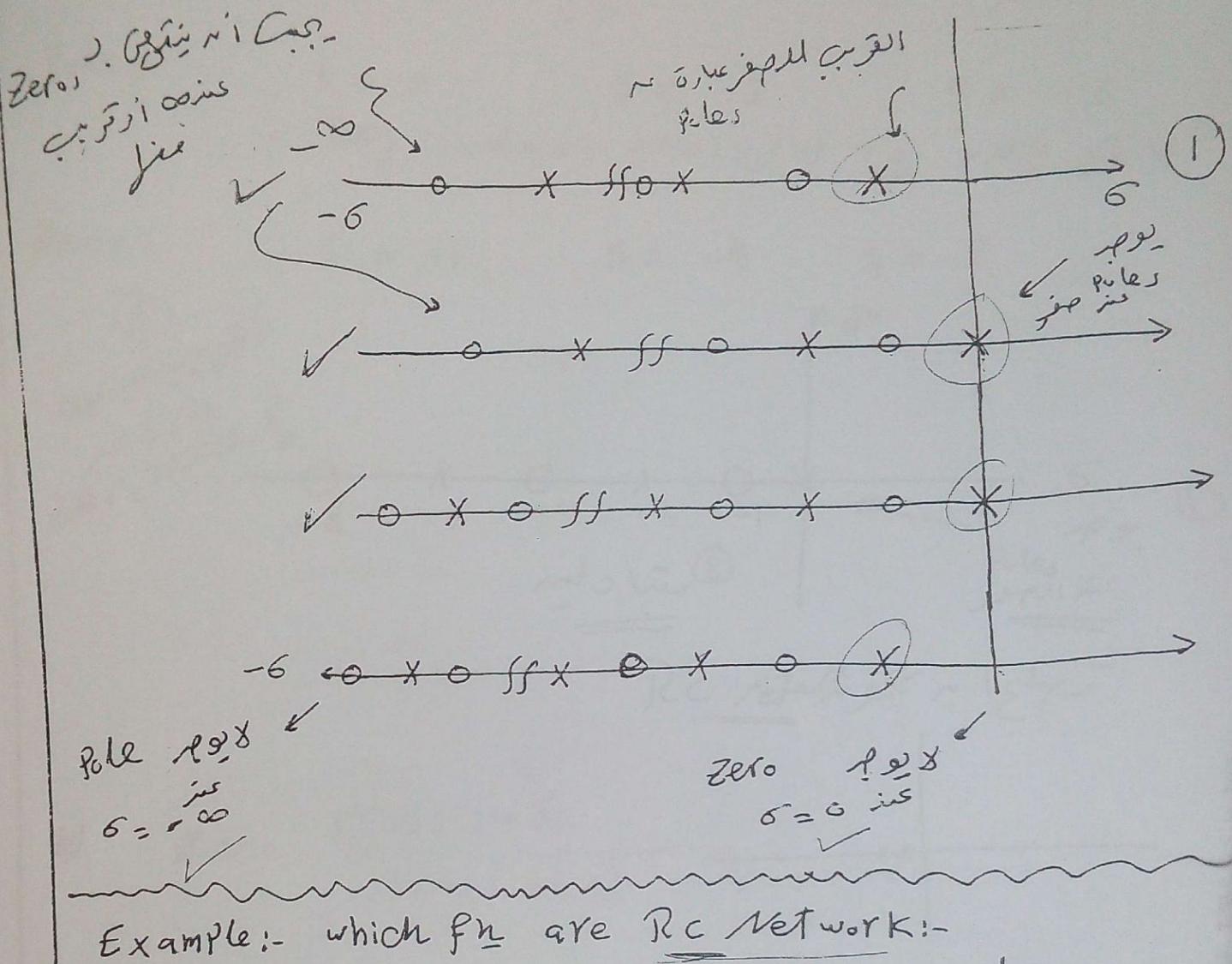
$$\boxed{1} \quad Z(S) = \frac{P_n(S)}{q_n(S)} \quad \cdot 2 \text{ Poly} \quad \text{معنی زنی } Z(S) \text{ را داشت}$$

- and all the Poles and Zero's of $Z(s)$ are on -ve real Part (mean σ) of the S-Plane [$s_k = -\sigma_k$] and $jw \approx 0$
 - S-dominated σ موجب موجي Poles موجب موجي

الآخر من 0 هو Pole و الآخر من 0 هو Zero

2. There is no zero at $\sigma = 0$. و لا يوجد مصفر في $\sigma = 0$. ويوجد بعضاً من Poles في $\sigma = 0$. و لا يوجد بعضاً من Zeros في $\sigma = 0$. and there is no pole at $(\sigma = \infty)$. و لا يوجد بعضاً من Poles في $\sigma = \infty$. و لا يوجد بعضاً من Zeros في $\sigma = \infty$. there are some poles and some zeros in the right half plane . لذلك فالصيغة العامة هي $\text{Poles} - \text{Zeros}$. و يتحقق الشرط الثالث . the Poles and zeros are interlacing .

وَنِي اَلْسَارِ بِالْمُوَاجِهِ سُونِي نَسْرِي . ۝ .
or zero's or poles



$$(a) Z(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+4)(s+8)}{s(s+2)(s+6)}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+8)}{(s+2)(s+4)} \quad X$$

Solution:-

١- أولاً أقدر بـ ٦٠٠٠٠٠
٢- ثانياً ترتيب

$$a) Z(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+4)(s+8)}{s(s+2)(s+6)}$$

Poles

$$s = 0$$

$$s = -2, -6$$

$$s \rightarrow \text{zeros}$$

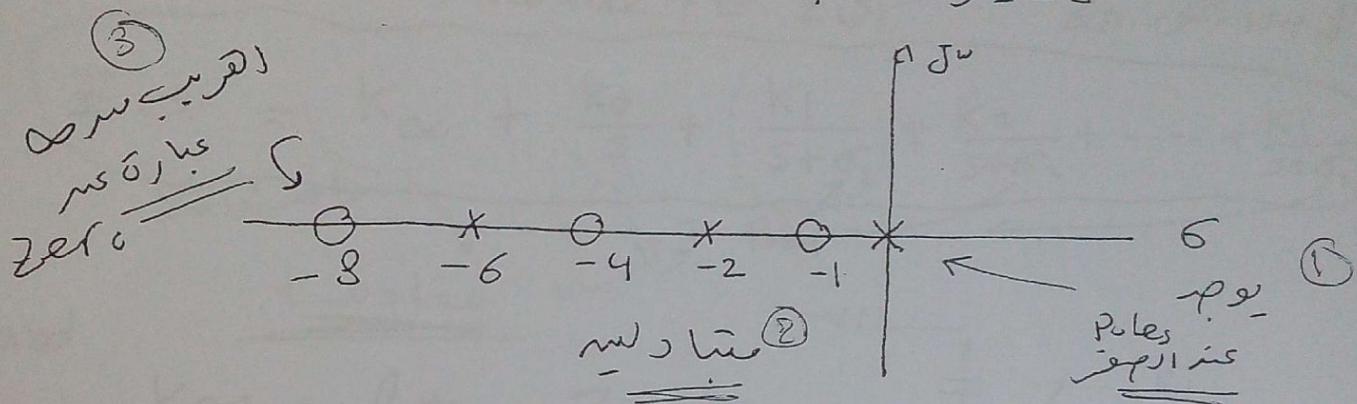
✓ Img. عکس میان بین زیرا لایه لایه لایه لایه لایه

Zeros

$$s = -1$$

$$s = -4$$

$$s = -8$$



RC retarding light

$$b) Z(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+8)}{(s+2)(s+4)}$$

Poles :

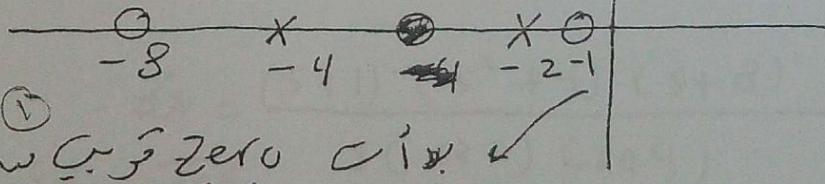
$$s = -2$$

$$s = -4$$

Zeros

$$s = -1$$

$$s = -8$$



✓ میان زیرا لایه

RC retarding light

پلیز، R_C میں کیا ہے؟

(a) Foster I for R_C Network

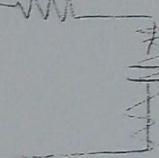
→ It must be impedance $Z(s)$

Z_{ss} رکورڈ

$$Z(s) = K_\infty + \frac{K_0}{s} + \frac{K_1}{s + \sigma_1} + \frac{K_2}{s + \sigma_2} + \dots + \frac{K_i}{s + \sigma_i}$$

S+ σ poles Poles

and

$$K_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} Z(s)$$


$$Z_3 = \frac{K_1}{s + \sigma_1}$$

$$K_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Z(s)$$

$$K_i = \lim_{s = -\sigma_i} (s + \sigma_i) (Z(s))$$

$$\frac{K_1}{s + \sigma_1}$$

ٹھیک ہے میرے $s + \sigma$ کے لئے $s + \sigma_i$ کے لئے

کوئی بے شکری $s + \sigma_i$ کے لئے

Example:-

$$Z(s) = \frac{s^3 + 12s^2 + 30s + 16}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

using Foster I

Solution

$$Z(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+4)(s+8)}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

پڑھیں
کے
لئے

$$Z(s) = K_\infty + \frac{K_0}{s} + \frac{K_1}{s+2} + \frac{K_2}{s+4}$$

$$K_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^3 + 12s^2 + 30s + 16}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^3 + 12s^2 + 30s + 16}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{12}{s} + \frac{30}{s^2} + \frac{16}{s^3}}{1 + \frac{6}{s} + \frac{8}{s^2}} = \textcircled{1} \xleftarrow{R}$$

$$K_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Z(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s^3 + 12s^2 + 30s + 16}{(s+2)(s+4)} = \boxed{2}$$

$$K_1 = \lim_{s=-2} (s+2) \frac{s^3 + 12s^2 + 30s + 16}{s(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{-8 + 48 - 60 + 16}{-2 * 2} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$$

$$Z = \frac{K_0}{s} = \frac{1}{Cs}$$

$$K_2 = \lim_{s=-4} (s+4) \frac{s^3 + 12s^2 + 30s + 16}{s(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{-64 + 192 - 120 + 16}{-4 * -2} = \boxed{3}$$

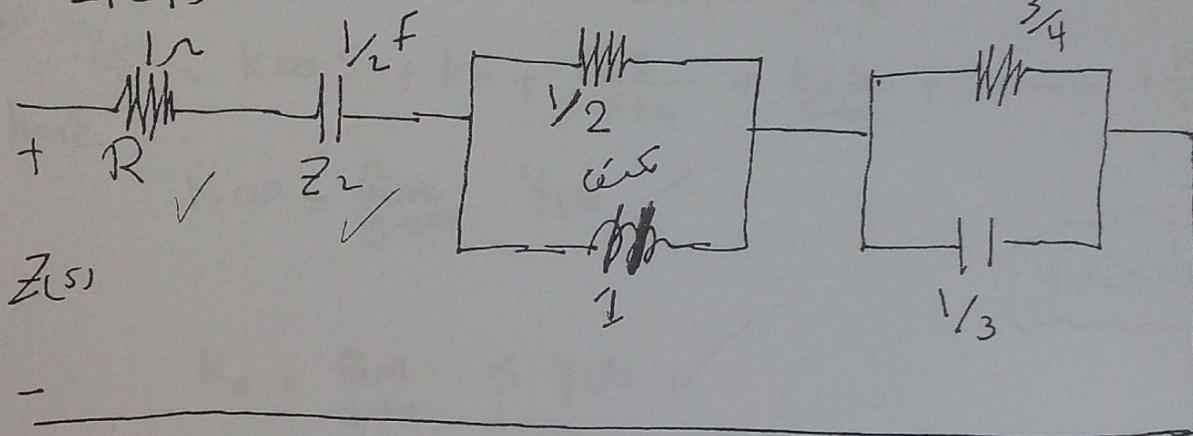
$$\therefore Z(s) = 1 + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{3}{s+4} \checkmark$$

$$Z(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}s} + \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}s + \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$Z(s) = Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3 + Z_4$$

series متوالية

$$Z_1 = 1 \Omega$$



$$Z_3 = \frac{1}{s+2} = \frac{1}{Y_3} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore Y_3 = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

أمثلة
مثال

$$Z_4 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}s + \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{Y_4} \checkmark$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{1}{3}s + \frac{4}{3}$$

*

Foster II for RC Network

$Y(s)$ لـ $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ مـ $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ Foster II مـ $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$

and then

$$Y(s) = K\infty + \frac{K_0}{s} + \frac{K_1}{s+\sigma_1} + \frac{K_2}{s+\sigma_2} + \dots + \frac{K_i}{s+\sigma_i}$$

where $\frac{Y(s)}{s} = K\infty s + K_0 + \frac{K_1 s}{s+\sigma_1} + \frac{K_2 s}{s+\sigma_2} + \dots + \frac{K_i s}{s+\sigma_i}$

$$K\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} Y(s)$$

$\{Y(s)\}$

$$K_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s Y(s)$$

$$K_i = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\sigma_i} (s + \sigma_i) Y(s)$$

Example:- realize the impedance for $Z(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+3)}{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}$

using Foster II

solution

مـ $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ مـ $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ Foster II مـ $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ Design for $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s}{(s+1)(s+3)}$$

$- Y(s) \rightarrow 1$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{Z(s)} = \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{(s+1)(s+3)}$$

$$\therefore Y(s) = K\infty + \frac{K_0}{s} + \frac{K_1 s}{s+1} + \frac{K_2 s}{s+3}$$

$$\therefore K\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} Y(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{s^2 + 4s + 3} \quad \text{Rationalize denominator}$$

+

$$K\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{1 + 4/s + 3/s^2} = \infty$$

$$K_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Y(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{(s+1)(s+3)} = 0$$

$$K_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} (s+1) \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{(s+1)(s+3)}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{-1 + 10 - 17 + 6}{2} = \boxed{-1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$K_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -3} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{s + 1} = \frac{-27 + 90 - 51 + 6}{-2} = -9$$

و محل اعما^لة فعل اساني .

Let

$$Y(s) = K_\infty S + K_0 + \frac{K_1 S}{S+1} + \frac{K_2 S}{S+3}$$

$$\therefore F_{0.2} K_{0.2} + \frac{k_0}{s_3} + \frac{k_1}{s_1} + \frac{k_2}{s_2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Residue at } s = \infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Y(s)}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$

$$L_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{10}{s} + \frac{17}{s^2} + \frac{6}{s^3}}{1 + \frac{4}{s} + \frac{3}{s^2}}$$

$$k_{\infty} = 1$$

$$k_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} V(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{6}{3} = \boxed{2}$$

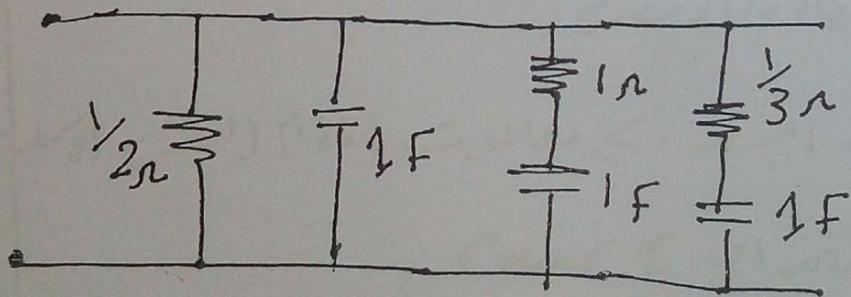
$$K_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} (s+1) \frac{Y(s)}{s}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{s(s+3)} = \frac{-1+10-17+6}{(-1+2)} = \boxed{1}$$

$$K_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -3} (s+3) \frac{Y(s)}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow -3} \frac{s^3 + 10s^2 + 17s + 6}{s(s+1)} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\therefore Y(s) = 1 \cdot s + 2 + \frac{1 \cdot s}{s+1} + \frac{3 \cdot s}{s+3}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2}{Y_1} + \frac{s}{Y_2} + \frac{1}{R \frac{1}{Y_3}} + \frac{1}{R \frac{1}{Y_4}}$$



Couer I for Rc circuit

\Rightarrow it must be impedance fn $Z(s)$:-

وَابْنِ الْمُحَمَّدِ يَسْرَكَانِي :

١- جب اسکوں رکھا تو اس کی سوت روک دیا گی۔

٣- ترتیب المودر ترتیب تازی و حیب از نکره صالح این بر اس سعادت =
 ۴- حیب از نکره الهماء مادر نی البسطه این بر سه زرداری نظائر هانی اینقدر

Example:-

$$Z(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 4s + 1}{2s^2 + 3s}$$

میرا بھٹکی

دراخواه تاریخ نویس امام قم

فِرْقَةُ الْمُحْرُرِ بِالْمُهَاجِرَةِ تَنَازِلُ مَسَكِ الْكَبِيرِ إِلَى الْأَهْمَرِ

لـ اعمل معامل اهل اسر = 1 فـ الـ بـ

$$Z(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1/2}{s^2 + 3/2s} = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 0.5}{s^2 + 1.5s}$$

تفاهم معاملات كل من القطاعي والخاص

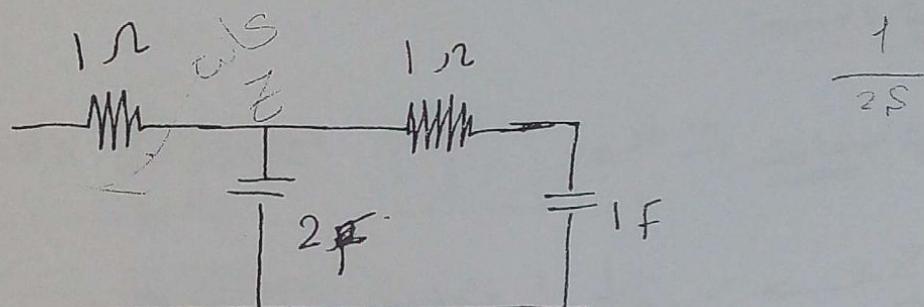
نداشت از معاملات ایجاد می‌گردد (لطفاً این را در

لِكَ تَنْفِيذُ بِالْمِنَامِ

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{الآن} \\
 \text{نصل إلى} \\
 \boxed{s^2 + 1.5s} \quad \boxed{s^2 + 2s + 0.5} \quad \boxed{s^2 + 1.5s} \\
 \hline
 \boxed{0.5s + 0.5} \quad s^2 + 1.5s
 \end{array}$$

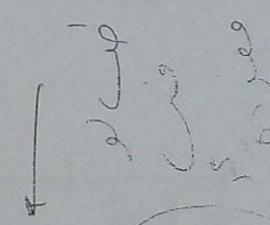
$$Z_1 = \infty$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{عبارة عن مكثف} \rightarrow \boxed{2s} \\
 \hline
 \boxed{0.5s} \quad \boxed{0.5s + 0.5} \\
 \hline
 \boxed{0.5s} \quad \boxed{0.5s} \\
 \hline
 \boxed{0} \quad \boxed{0.5s}
 \end{array}$$



Coupler I (RC)

Coupler II for RC Network



إذا كانت هناك مفردة في المقام يمكن تناولها

نقوم برسبي المقامات في البند واطلب المرتبة رسمياً. حيث تكون

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{s + 1} = 1 - (الحد المطلوب)$$

ويجب أن يكون حاصل على المقامات المطلوب

Cover II
دالخايمز من
Example : synthesis by using cover II $Z(s)$

$$Y(s) = \frac{9s^2 + 9s + 1}{s^2 + 1}$$

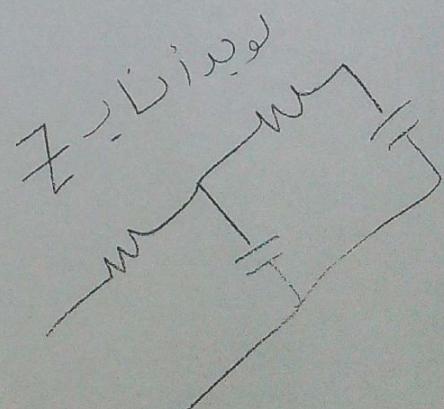
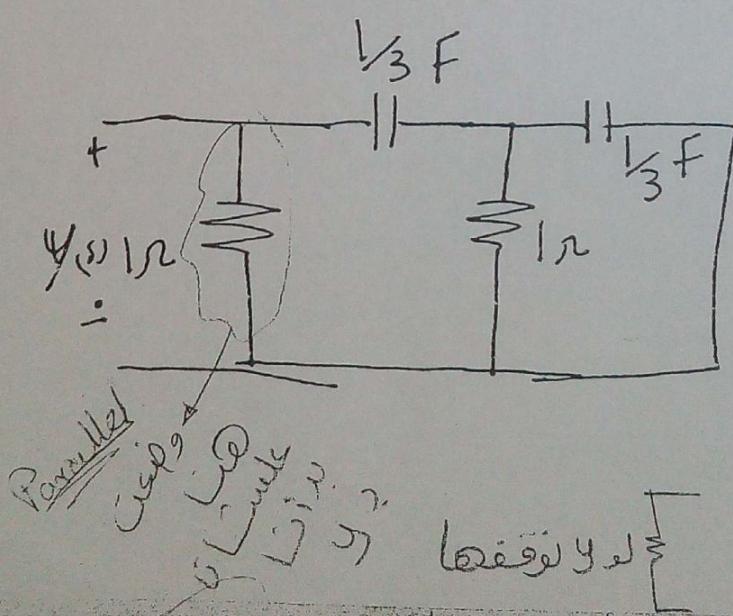
لـ s مفردة في المقام لـ s تقوم بـ \rightarrow احـ تـ بـ اـ حـ دـ بـ يـ

$$Y(s) = \frac{1 + 9s + 9s^2}{1 + s^2}$$

لـ s مـ يـ كـ وـ مـ عـ الـ مـ اـ طـ اـ مـ

لـ s لـ s نـ قـ مـ بـ عـ الـ مـ

$$\begin{array}{c} 1+6s \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad | \\ 1+6s \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad | \\ 1+3s \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad | \\ 3s \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad | \\ 9s^2 \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad | \\ 3s \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad | \\ 0 \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} Y_1 \\ \text{عبارة مـ تـ اـ دـ} \\ \text{---} \\ Z_1 \\ \text{عبارة مـ تـ اـ دـ} \\ \text{---} \\ Y_2 \\ \text{---} \\ Z_2 \end{array}$$



لـ s نـ قـ مـ بـ عـ الـ مـ